

BRITAIN GIVES LLOYD GEORGE BIG MAJORITY

Count of Ballots From Recent Election Assures Overwhelming Control of Next House of Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—All indications late this afternoon were that Premier Lloyd George and his government would have an overwhelming majority in the new house of commons.

It is probable, therefore, that the laborites will be the second strongest party in the house, as the Sinn Féin will refrain from attendance at Westminster.

The Asquith section of the liberal received a severe blow in the defeat not only of the former premier himself, but of Sir John Simon, who was considered the heir to the leadership, and Reginald McKenna, one of the former premier's chief lieutenants.

Of the 14 women candidates, only five so far know their fate and these all have been defeated.

Mr. Lloyd George, prime minister and leader of the coalition government, has

Herbert H. Asquith, former premier and leader of the liberal party, has been defeated for his seat in the house of commons from the East division of Elfre, Scotland.

Arthur Henderson, leader of the British labor party and former member of the war cabinet, has been defeated for re-election to parliament from the south-west.

At Blackburn, Philip Snowden, laborite and pacifist, was defeated. The result there was Sir Henry Norman, coalition liberal, 39,916; Lieut.-Commander Philip Snowden, coalition unionist, 39,154; Snowden, 13,274. Blackburn has 38,154 seats.

Counting began this morning of the ballots cast at the recent general election. In one constituency, however, owing to the death of a candidate, the polling has been postponed.

The first election returns received show the defeat of a woman candidate. Mrs. Charlotte Despard, member of Victoria County Council, defeated Frederick Fennell, her opponent, in the North British constituency. Mrs. Despard received 1,231 votes and Mr. Fennell 564.

FOR WAR RECORD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A striking tribute to the spirit and courage of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the 8th Air Division, was given by Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, formerly in command of the division, in a letter to Gen. Pershing, urging for the second time the promotion of Gen. MacArthur to the rank of major-general.

A copy of the communication has

just reached Washington. It reviewed the record of Gen. MacArthur, first a chief of staff of the division and later as commander of one of its two infantry brigades, and disclosed that the young officer, a major of engineers when the United States entered the war, had been twice wounded, had been decorated by both the French and American governments for personal gallantry in action, and in addition had

"I do not feel that I am free to assume another command," Gen. Melcher wrote to Gen. Pershing on the eve of his transfer to the command of the 6th army corps, "without recording the services rendered by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. These services, rendered constantly for over a year, and in the large part, amidst active op-

tions in the field, have been so sound and brilliantly and bravely performed that in recognition of them I see only a fair appraisal of the example of energy, courage and efficiency which General MacArthur has sent to the 42d division and to our entire army in France. The contributions made to our military establishment by this general officer have already had far-reaching effects. He has stood for the actual physical command

of large bodies of troops in battle, not for a day but for days' duration, and I believe has actually commanded larger bodies of troops in the battle than any other officer in our army with, in each instance, conspicuous success.

utilized the use of infantry and correlated arms with an effect upon the enemy a husbandry of his own forces means and a resourcefulness which no other American commander in the field has. His efforts have been untiring, uninterrupted and without the least regard for his personal safety at each of the many times when he felt his personal leadership required his presence in the thick of the struggle."

The itemized account of Gen. Ma Arthur's service included the statement that the 42d division "sustained the full brunt" of the German drive the Champagne last July and that it was the skill and personal supervision of this officer which made possible great victory. Later, during the Aisne-Marne offensives, the 42d was driven toward the Vesle when an incident occurred which Gen. Menoher described

as follows: "At the end of this phase of the division's employment, when it had endured a bored day and night for over a week and was brought low in numbers by vigorous resistance to the assaults from exceptionally powerful positions, occurred an example of leadership at the high qualities of command which I consider as unique. Gen. MacArthur himself on the advanced line at a time

when the American First army corps had not ordered the division to advance, accurately diagnosed the situation as one in which the enemy had but an hour before broken contact. In advance of orders and without delay he, with my concurrence, at an early hour galvanized the entire division into a prompt pursuit which soon brought it on the very heels of the enemy and gained possession of the great mass

Gen. Menoher shows that it was Gen. MacArthur's brigade which "broke the Kriemhilde position" in the fighting north of Verdun with the capture of Cote de Chatillon and adjacent heights and adds:

"In fairness I wish to say that after having attained the Cote de Chatillon by three days constant fighting, Gen. MacArthur had so husbanded and con-

controlled his brigade that with unusu-
battalions he stood ready to exploit the
success immediately in case he had
been ordered."